ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

CAPTURE of KINBURN by the ALLIES.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS. Increase of the Rate of Discount by the Banks of England and France.

Popular Distress in Western Europe.

The United States mail steamship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 29, and encountered heavy westerly gales and heavy seas for eleven consecutive days, being repentedly reduced to a spead of only three miles per hour, arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:10 on Saturday morning.

At mideight of Wednesday, Oct. 24, is lat 527, lon. 25°, passed steamship Paodic from New-York (Oct.

17) for Liverpool. On Teceday, Oct. 30, fifty miles N. E. Cape Clear,

saw a large leeberg.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Sunday marning, Oct. 14. The Ericeson le't Southampton Oct. 19.

The altied expedition which left the Crimes on 6th, after making a show before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinbarn, a important Russian position at the mouth of the Dnieper and Bug.

The Atlies have also destroyed two towns, Laman, and Phanageria in the Straits of Kerteh.

According to the latest from the Crimes, the advanced posts of the Allies were within five leagues of Bak hiseral. The Russians were retiring slowly, General Liprandi evidently intending to defend the Hae of the Belbec. A battle is soon anticipated here. The north of Sevastope' has been sur-ounded with

new fertifications, and placed in a state to support a The Russians, in an attack made upon Kars, were repulsed with immerse slaughter: 4,000 being report-

ed as bing dead under the walls. The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount to six per cent for sixty days' bills, and to seven per cent for paper of a longer date. A commercial panic is anticipated unless measures be taken to suspend restrictive clauses of Peet's Bank bill, and to heane paper motey.

Hopes are still entertained that the claims of Mexican bondholders will be transferred to the management of Baring Brothers.

The affairs of De Lisle & Co are to be wound up under inspection.

THE WAR.

The fortress of Kinburn resisted the allies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th, on which day at noon the

allies entered the place. Up to the 17th nothing new in the Crimea. Advices from Marseilles state that great exertions

were making to complete the embarkation of a divis-lon of 10,000 men under General Laubet.

The English have found in the Karabelnaya immense Russian stores of ammunition and clothing valued at £70,000.

Dolly news says that Gen. Eyre has been recomus nded by Gen. Simpson as his successor, but that Government will not accept Simps on a resignation

The cavalry affair at Eupatoria, briefly attuded to by telegraph in the last dispatches, is thus described by Marshal Pellssier, in a dispatch published in the

Monitour:

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the
29th September at Karghal (five leagues north-east of
Eupatoria,) in which the Russian cavalry under Gen.
Korff was completely defeated. The action margurates very auspiciously the series of operations of which
Eupatoria will now be the pivot. As the result of the action we have taken six guns (three cannon and three mortars) 12 caiseons, and one field forge, with their horres and harness: 199 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, and 250 houses. The enemy left on the field about 50 killer, among them Colonel Andreawski, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. We have six killed and 29 wounded."

The Russian account states that the Russian force con erred in this action was a corps of observation consisting of a regiment of lancers, and a battery of horse artillery under General de Korff, and at another point a regiment of lancers c mmanded by General Terve ensky. They had instructions to fall back if attacked by a superior force. General Korff, having lost sight of the everny, who were pursuing Tervelensky's lancers, halted and caused his men to dismount. Not having placed videttee in proper order, Korf was surprised by between 2,000 and 3,000 of the French cavpearing suddedly on his rear and right and he had neither time to get his force in order nor prepare for a combat. The lancers were therefore compelled to scatter and fall back fighting. Loss, 150 bencers a subal ern officer, six guns, and some of the

By an imperial ukase the embodiment of the militia In the provinces of Orenberg and Samara is to commence on the 15th November, and end on the 15th December, the proportion of men being 23 in every

thousand souls A commission has been instituted by the emperor at Kieff to examine all prisoners from the foreign legious in the service of the Allies. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but handed over to their

respective governments. Accounts from the Crimes to the 13th state that on the 19th the advanced posts of the allies were within five beagues of Bakshiserai; that the Russians were resiring slowly, and that everything led to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intended to defend the line of the Belbee, and to rest upon the corps commanded by

The baule which would definitely decide the posseesion of this ground was expected shortly to take

Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the north side of Savastopol with a chain of fortifications, and placed it in a state to support a siege. All the plateaus on the north side are, it is said, sovered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the tine of the Belbec new works, constructed in the form the Mamelon, have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in road-making and but-building, not only along the plateau de la Chersonere, but all along the Chernaya line up to Alsu. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road from Balablava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sevastopol.

THE ALLIED EXPEDITION IN THE BLACK SKA-BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

The correspondence received from the Crimes this week describes the sailing of a grand expedition, coneisting of 15,000 French and nearly 4,000 British scoops from Balakiava, for a destination imperfectly known in the camp. Telegraphs, he vever, of a later date have intimated that the expedition made its appearance, but an appearance only, before Odessa, and ater telegraphs aunounce that on the 15th a detachment of the allied fleet effected a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn, near the salt water lakes.

The peninsula of Kinburn is one of the most in portant military and naval positions on the south coast of Russia, at the mouth of the river Bug and Duieper, and opposithe Nikolaieff. The telegraphic dispatch, describing the lauding of the detachment (and which comes from Niko aieff via St Petersburg, states "that the number of troops disembarked wa "inconsiderable. Toward the close of the day six "steamers began to cannonade the town of Kinburn. "The fortress, however, replied in such a manner as "to keep them at a distance, and damaged one of the

By their position at Kinburn the Allies place in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nikolaieff, the towns of Knerson and Berislaff, and the whole regions watered by the Dnieper, Bug and Ingoul.

OPERATIONS IN THE STRAITS OF KERTCH! A dispatch from Admiral Bruat, and a letter from Lieut Col Read, announce that, on the 24th September, a successful atlack was made upon Taman and Phanegeria, in the Straits of Kertch. The expedicion consisted of ten gun-boats. Brust says all the houses at Phanagoria were destroyed. Sixty six cannon and four mertars were found at Phanagoria, but were unserviceable. At Taman eleven twenty-four pounders were found buried in the sand.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS. From Russian sources - Gen. Muravieff a report and a letter from Trebizond-we have accounts of the repulse of the Russians with great loss in an attack which they made on the fortress of Kars on the 29th September. Gen. Muravieff asys:

"At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forces us to withdraw. Not sith tanding this and a heavy lose, our troops book fourteen banners and a stand of col-ors. The blockade of Kura is reestablished."

The account via Trebizond gives more particulars, and states that the Russians were determined to raise the siege. It states that at one time the Russians end corded in taking two batteries, but before they had time to turn round the guns, or even to spike thein, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as to re-gain possession of the batteries, and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians, furiously repulsed, fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confuse n. The Turks then rashed out of the tortress and messacred an enormous number.

This account states that, though a large number of hilled and wounded Russians were removed, 4,000 were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisozers, and some pieces of ordnance cap-

Feveral Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded early in the action, which lasted eight hours.

On the 24th September, five days before this event, 4,000 men of Omer Pasha's army, sent to raise the seige of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrella, Imeritia, Georgia, and Tiflis (the capital) landed at Sauchum Kale, in Abasia. Tueit active operations, however, it is understood will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England announced on Thursday, the The Bank of England announced on Thursday, the 1sth, an increase in the rate of discount to 6 per cent for sixly days' bills, and to 7 per cent for paper of a longer da's. The greates marm has been created in commercial circles, as these are higher rates than those which preseded the panis of 1847. An immediate suspension of the restrictive clause of Peel's Bank bill is looked for, and an immediate issue of some kind of paper money. The merchans in Liverpool are about to hold a meeting on the subject.

At a meeting of Mexican boundholders, hold in London on the 16th, it was intimated that the endeavors since the last meeting to transfer the mivia, ement of the claims of the bondholders to Mesrs. By ing had been unsuccessful owing to the unsetted state of the republic.

bore, however, wasenterlained that arrangements might be effected to promote this result. The commit-tie consented to act in the mean time, but if no conclusion can be arrived at in six months a new body is to

organized

Mr. Macaulay, the historian, intends retiring from
the representation of Edinburgh at the next dissolution.

Several candicates are ready to step into the field.

At an aciourred meeting of the creditors of Messra.

De Lisle, Janvin & Co., held in London on the 13th,
the chairman stated that owing to the uncertainty
of the realization of the assets, particularly those
in Canada, to good would be likely to result from
a resumption of business by the firm; and that a
liquidation of its affairs under inspection would
be desirable. By the suspension now, as the availinquication of its aliairs inder inspection would be desirable. By the suspension now, as the available assets were large a considerable amount would be a cured to the creditors. The whole estate, it was intimated, was capable of being liquidated within six or eight months. Resolutions to will dup the estate under inspectorship were adopted. During the meeting much sympathy was manifested toward Mr. Janvin, and the control of the control mercantile integrity was unanimously acknowl-

The fourth attempt to place the affairs of Mr. Edward The fedith are mip to place the anatomy of the Coliver of Liverpool in the Bankruptcy court has falled, and his estate is to be wound up under a deck of assignment made last year.

So Charles Napier, in a letter to The Times, demands a "Baltic committee" to inquire whether the

mends a "Baltic committee" to inquire whether the admirals in the Baltic and the Admirals at home have done their duty. If the fleet had been provided this year with a sufficient number of gun and mortar boats Sweaborg he contends might have been completely A grand Crimean banquet, attended by fifty efficers

A grand Crimean banquet, attended by fifty efficers who took part in the campaign, has been held at Glasgow, the Duke of Hamilton presiding. Sir Archibald Alisen made a brilliant speech.

Miss Charlotte Hinds, the purchaser of an Irish estate under the encumbered estates ac', has been barbarously maltreated by some refractory tenants, who waylaid and attempted to assassinate her. Her leg and arm were broken and two balls lodged in her head. She is not expected to survive. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the perperators.

The Belgian Transatlantic Steam Navigation com-

The Belgian Transatlantic Steam Navigation company are likely to commence running their steamers forthightly between Antwerp, Southampton and Nex-York in November.

A paper called L'Homme, published in Jersey, and edited by refugees, having induled in abuse of the Queen of England, has been denounced at an indignation meeting held by the inhabitants, and is to be sup-

pressed.

Later letters state that the editors and publishers of the journal have been banished the island.

Sir Hemy Ward, governor of Ceylon, has been wounded by an assassin, but would recover.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

The sadness with which I exchanged good-byes and parting hand-shakes-those "disjunctive-conjunctions" of good feeling-with personal friends on the wharf at New-York is compensated by the pleasure-can I hope it is mutual !- with which I renew the French talk that, save occasional interruptions, has been carried on these four years with the two hundred thousand readers of THE TRIBUNE. And first, to fulfill a duty and a promise, in accordance with a proverbial precept and the expressed wish of the passengers on board the Ariel, let me say a good word of the floating "bridge that brought me safe over." The vessel is comfortable-that is, as comfortable as a sea steamer can be; slips easily over a rough sea-which was the only kind of sea it had under it most of the way ; is clean, and smells as little bad as kitchen perfumes and oily engine-odors will permit. The table, except when the dishes slide off or mingle spontaneously into compounds unknown to cooks. is sufficient for palate and stomach-bating the butter, which must have been made from very old cows, and was too strong to yield to my efforts at deglutition. But this was an accident. What in all seriousness I gratefully wish-as I was by fellow-passengers desired-to speak of, was the incessant watchfulness in his duty of our esteemed captain, P. E. Lefevre. It was the subject of general remark and the cause of general confidence among us: and, together with other estimable qualities, inspired that respect of which a slight testimonial, toward which every one of us gladly contributed, has since been presented to him. Our great piece of war news this week is the

defeat, with serious loss, of the Russians before Though the receipt of it is all the more acceptable that it was quite unexpected, it has fallen rather quietly on the town. For this there are various causes. In the first place the victory was not won by French troops: then it comes after Sevastopol and the Queen's visit, after whose " sensations' pol and the Queen's visit, after whose lesser excitements pail on the Parisian sense; before all, the graver importance of the great "bread-and-meat-question" absorbs more and more the attention of high and low. Unhappily, and by sad necessity, it has been a sufficiently absorbing questions of the property of the pro tion with the low these many years. Now, not only "socialists," "drea ners," and that sort of bugbear, but the most unexceptionably respects sly conservative and even retrogade sort of men are painfully seeking its solution. None but the lament-

ably ignorant or thoughtless can any longer pretend that it is not the life-and-death question of the time. Centrary to the hopes of the devout, the declaration of the immaculate conception of the Virgin does not settle it; the official announcement that the Empress Eugene has entered upon the fifth month of her pregnancy in perfect health, and the consequent prescribed clerical thanksgiving consequent prescribed clerical to throughout the empire, helps as little. with which war-loans are raised and the deficit the grain crop go very little way toward explaining it. The national prosperity of which such boast is made, does not solve it nor promise to solve it. It seems that "national prosperity"—it would be more cor ect to say national wealth—grows along side of a growth in popular misery. In other words while French lands, houses, stocks, grains and while French lands, houses, stocks, grains and meats have risen within a few years from a third tea half in money value, working a wages have not risen a quarter in their ratos. This is a gener-al proposition and in general is true, notwiths and-ing exceptional qualifications that any one may int out. The sum of national wealth increases, but the poor are growing poorer while the rich are growing richer. The disproportion between laborers' wages and the price of articles called of ecessity, is widening year by year-more in ears of bad harvest than in years of good harvest, but ever widening. This is true, not only of Paris and France, but to a greater or less extent of other western European countries. And it is worth our while to consider whether it may not become true -whether the seeds for its growing true are not already planted-in the American economics socia But heaven forbid that I should ran into evetero. any essaying of socialism here. To those who may think stready that what has just been said smells of that rank offense, or that it is tinetured—not to say stained through-red, with exaggeration, let me commend the careful perusal of the recent works of Le Play and Ducpetiaux—"Les Ourriers Euro"peens, etudes sur les traraux, la rie domestique et la condition merale, des populations outrieres de mique des classes ourrières en Belgique by the second named of these gentiemen. These works have a twofold value—first, as the well-arranged embodiment of very extensive and careful investi-gation into the condition of the working classes; and secondly, as being the productions of persons occupying, each under his respective conservative government, high official stations. This last mentioned fact will secure their anthority, doubtless from that suspicion which always hovers in certain minds over the best confirmed statements and most logical deductions of "Socialist writers." The various remedies for the social evils of which they treat, suggested by these authors, are too numerous to be here set down even in the form of catalogue. Among them will be found, under other names, reorganization of labor, association, interference with the so-called rights of property, and much else that, presented by other authors, we have so often heard roundly abused. But I must omit further notice of these truly valuable

works. The general government, municipal councils an l private persons of thoughtful and charitable minds are much occupied with the means—all mostly provisional—for alleviating the anticipated suffering among the poor during the coming Winter. The new regulation in regard to the sale of butchers' mest in Paris went into effect last Tuesday. ordinance of the prefect of police, posted in all the butchers' shops, fixes the prices at which the dif-ferent kinds and qualities of meat, of which there are ten "categories," must be sold. This tariff, which is to be reconsidered, and, if need be, altered every fortnight, is calculated on the mean whole-sele price of the live animals at the markets, quali-fied by the net weight of salable meat they furnish, by the expenses of slaughtering, octroi, impost, etc. and a fair profit to the butcher. The rates of this tariff are much lower than the prices of last week. Your readers may like to compare some of them with The Tribune's tables of New-York family marketing. Ox-beef, best pieces, excepting the tenderloin, seventeen cents the pound: poorest pieces, nine cents: cow-beef, best, fifteen cents: second best, twelve cents; poorest, seven cents muttop, best, seventeen cents. One would say that an easier way to settle the matter would be to leave the sale of meat to free competition; but the economists of the city government are almost as little inclined to such a measure as the butchers them-selves. These last grumble bitterly over the new regulation, but are too small a class to disturb the authorities by their grumbling, with the mass of

authorities by their grumbling, with the mass of citizens against them.

A queer affair—they call it a "rout" here, and some call it a "rout Americaine" in their profound ignorance of the English language and American manners, and equally profound despair of finding any one French word to define it—a queer affair, I say, came off at the great Hotel de Louvre in more or less honor of Prince Napoleon, and to the benefit, as an advertisement, of the new house. It was a sort of party, a masculine party, what is sometimes called a gander party, composed of ex-hibitors at the Palais Crystal and any other number of mankind who chose to pay twenty france and go in to see the really magnideent hotel and look at the Prince, and run their chance of getting something to cat and drink and to recover their sticks and overcoats at the end of the row. The good side of it was that the receipts over expenses were given to the poor. The hotel, as I said, is really magnificent in its way—larger than the St. Nicholas, jurnished and ornamented in much bet-ter taste, accommodations less expensive and more

comfortable-and no murders in the bar room Donn Piatt, our sometime secretary of legation, has left Paris on his way home. The legation itself has almost left—the office being moved up to Mr. Mason's residence in the rue de Beaujou which is on the outer verge of the city. In spite of feeble health, Mr. Mason holds on to the berth vigor-ously. After all, for anything really done by the legation, any one man who can sign a passport is as fit for it as another. We regret the loss of Mr. Piatt then, not that by his departure the legation is shorn of diplomatic strength, but because we love the pleasant intercourse with a hearty, friendly,

much-loved gentleman
Apropos—I have lately had the good fortune to
hear some pages read from a work entitled "Amer"ican Diplomacy [abroad] by a late Chargé d'Af"faires" The writer has the great advantage over many authors of being what he pretends to be, and knowing what he writes. The book will startle those who still believe in the importance of our foreign diplomatic establishments; it will amuse or sadden the rest of us, according as our philosophy, or our temperament—which has much more to do with the matter-teaches us to laugh or to cry over human folly. For our author aims clearly and convincingly, by facts more than argumentation, to show the uselessness and folly of our for eign diplomatic system, agents, and actions. His titles of chapters indicate his manner of treating titles of chapters indicate his manner of treating his subject. The first is, "European Diplomacy," Second. American Diplomacy," Third, A Dip-into the Records [of a certain Legation]. Four, Two Years' Experience [of the Author "near" a certain Court]. Fifth, Specimen of Diplomatic Machinery, [an historical instance cited at length]. Sixth, Biographical and Historical Sketch of the Educated Diplomat of America Abroad. [This is none other than Black George, whose really im portant services to our various legates in foreign parts, and other merits, your present correspondent has had occasion more than once to treat of in

T. Buchanan Read left here two days since on his way to America. The pa nter poet bears with him the MS. of a new poem, 'The House by the

Frem Our Special Correspondent at Paris.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855. The Sound-dues question continues to occupy public attention. In a late letter to THE TRIBUNG stated that France had so far encouraged the special commissioner from Denmark as to promise least its mediation; but that any promises which might have been made beyond that point were not known. I also stated in a former letter that Denmark, yielding to the fears which the firm position of the United States had inspired, and with a view to enlist the sympathies of the cabinets of Europe. would soon invite a congress of the nations inter-ested to deliberate and decide upon this question. Since the late events at Sevastopol, the Cabinet of Paris has been relieved from a preoccupation which confined its deliberations to the one subject

a'ene, and the affair of Denmark was therefore soon disposed of, and its commissioner allowed to return home. Since the departure of the commissioner, facts have come to light which enable me to give a clearer view of the events which transpired during his visit at Paris, and of the position which France now occupies on this important

When the commissioner of Denmark first ar-rived in Paris the Cabinet of the Emperor was in a certain sense taken by surprise, since it was not prepared to enter at once upon a deliberation of the important propositions made by the Danish covernment. The subject was new, the propositions unexpected, and the whole question of too grave a nature to be entered upon without a little hesitation. If there had been no war with Russia the question would have been much more simple and much more susceptible of a ready solution. At first, desirous of collisting as many nations of Europe as possible against the Emperor of Russia, and believing that the United States upon a careful examination of the subject would discover - what is certainly true-that she could gain tittle or nothing in a war with Denmark, the French cabinet seriously considered the subject of a conditional alliance with that power. France hoped that such an alliance, by the intimidation which it would offer to the United States, would at once throw the affair into the field of diplomacy, where it could be settled without bloodshed or without a positive rupture of the friendship which exists be tween the several parties to the question.

But a further investigation of the subject satis-

fied the French cabinet that a modification of is cy would be safer in the end, and its policy has been accordingly medified. France has a cordingby renounced for the moment an alliance offensive and defensive with Denmark, but she has nevertheless taken a firm stand on the Sound-dues question, and has made certain ulterior promises to the Danish government which have completely reasured that power In the discussions which are soon to ensue on this subject, France has deter-mined to assert the principle that it is a question peculiarly belonging to the European States for settlement, and by maintaining firmly the prin-ciple she hopes to exert some influence on the Government of the United States. She has advised and given her concurrence to the proposed Congress of Nations just called by Denmark, and has promised to use her influence to bring the United States into the Congress If she fails in this, she will then exert her influence to induce the United States to adopt the decisions —the bases of which are no doubt already fixed-which the Congress may adopt.

The Paris letter of The Times says that the restrictive measures lately adopted by the Bank of France are beginning to be felt in almost every braceh of trade, and transactions have accordingly become difficult. Manufacturers have limited as much as lossible their purchases of raw materials, and retailers are slow in laying in their usual Winter stock. Orders, however, continue to be received from the United States, from South America, and England and the

States, from South America, and England and the Winter export trade promises to be active. The price of corn has again increased.

The Duke of Brabant, heir to King Leopold, and his duchess, sister to the Emperor of Austria, are on a visit to the French Emperor; magnificent feles for their amusement have taken place.

The international association for bringing about a uniform system of coins, weights and measures, assembled on the 17th at the Exhibition Palace, Paris. Mr. Field attended from the United States. A permanent international committee to sit in Paris was constituted. nternational committee to sit in Paris was constituted At the ensuing conference Denmark will propose that the Sound dues be capitalized for the purpose of

AUSTRIA.

redemption.

The house of Rothschild has been commissioned to establish an Austrian bank of credit mobilier, with a capital, it is said, of 60,000,000 fibrins
A "concordat" has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See, which gives most important privileges to the latter. The document is published at length in the papers.

GREECE.

The new ministry took the oat son the 3d.

Tricoapi is president of the council. The ministry
has published a manifeste stating that the execution of obligations to foreign powers, the maintenance of neu-trality and reformed administration will be the leading features of the new government.

INDIA.

The dates from Bombay by the overland mail are to Sept. 12. Trade was dull and freights unprecedentelly low. Scarcity of food was auticipated, though a timely fall of rain had averted famine. India gearally was tranquil, and the Santal insurrection, though not entirely subdued, was not characterized by the outrages with which it commenced. One thousand of the rebels had surrendered. Their deportation to British Burmah is spoken of. The Pareces were still vigorously agitating for reforms in their laws and institutions—reforms to which the clergy were entirely opposed. Money market unchanged. opposed. Money market unchanged.

EGYPT.

The Nile being very low, next year's crops are expected to be short.

The railways are progressing, and in two years the entire passage between Alexandria and Suez will, it is said, be performed by rail.

Exchange on London 97; plasters per pound sterling.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.] THE WAR.

London, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855. Letters from Odessa announce that in consequence of orders from the Emperor Alexander a commission of inquiry has been appointed at Kiew to decide on the fate of such volunteers in the foreign legion serving for the Western Powers as may be taken prisoners. These men will not be considered prisoners war. Hungarians will be delivered to Austria.

Gen. Korff has been deprived of his command for his regligence in allowing himself to be taken by surprise by Gen. d'Allonville's cavalry. He is suc-ceeded by Gen. Prince Radiewicks. These changes have been notified in a Russian order of the day. dated Oct. 4.

The Cologue Gazette says that Gen. Korff is to be tried by a court-martial.

SPAIN.

In a speech delivered by Gen. O'Donnell, minister of War, at the sitting of the Cores on the 12th of October, be said: Great events are taking place in Europe, which

may bring on a general war, more than people think or cesire. A day may come when our own interest may compel us to take part in the struggle. If M Orience imagines that a nation can remain isolated Oriene imagines that a nation can remain isolates when Europe is engaged in a sanguinary contest, he deceives himself. It is with various nations as with individuals, they often cannot avoid faction, however pacific they may be.

"Do you know what would happen if we were to carry out in the extreme this system of isolation? Sooner or later we should be despised by all, and other constricts would make was two na. When the Gov.

sooner or later we should be despised by all, and other countries would make war upon us. When the Government shall do it, I will frankly submit this question to the Cortee: until then I shall not say another word upon the subject. But I cannot pass over in altence M. Oriense's observation when speaking of nations that preve every day their attachment to Spain.

"France has never, even in the time of Louis Phillips record more religious than the is now. She have

lipe, proved more religious toan she is now. She has always maintained and now maintains the strictest vigilance at the Pyrences. England has lately offered us ships for transporting our troops to Africa. Al-though we do not require them we ought not the less on that account to express our gratitude for the offers and services of friendly nations."

MONETARY AFFAIRS. The London Daily News's city article dated Friday

"The English funds continue to fall A further de

"The English runds continue to tall. A further us-cline of ic. was e tablished this afternoon. One of the more immediate causes of to-day's decline is that the Bank of England has been a borrower of money to a considerable stent in the Stock exchange on se-curity of Corrols until the November settling. The money marks to onlines in an unsettled state."

In Lombard street the discount houses raised their allowance for money on demand to five per cent.

At Paris, to-day, the three per cent Rentes closed a triffe below the reduced rates which were established

this afternoon. At the court of Bankruptcy to-day Sir Robert Price bart., m. p., surrendered to the adjudication in bank-

The return of the Bank of England for the week. ending Saturday, Oct. 13, shows that the pressure in

the money market continued undiminished. The London Times soity article, dated Frilay

evening, says:
"The English funds opened this morning with great

"The English funds opened this morning with great a cadiness, with an improvement of one eighth upon the prices of Thursday evening; but sithough a further rise subsequently took place, the market at the close showed a relapse.

"The firmness of took in the earlier part of the day was attributable to the continuation of the ready purchase of the public and partly by a further rise in the corn market consequent upon the constant demand. At the comme notement of business money was exceedingly abundent for loans on cossels, but there was more demand for it later in the day.

"The failing off of the bank bullion was expected to be heavy but scarcely to the extent shown viz: 2500,000."

In the fereign exchanges the rates from Hamburg and Paris were rather higher.

There is a rumor that the Bank of France is deirous of procuring an additional two millions pounds sterling in gold, and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it.

THE LATEST LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERFOOL, Satarday, Oct. 20, 1855-p. m. In our Cotton market to fay there has been no hange. A moderate business has been done.

Arrival of the Star of the West. \$100,000 IN GOLD.

WALKER IN NICARAGUA.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMSHIP.

The s'camship Star of the West, of the Nicaragua line, Thomas Miner, esq , commanding, arrived at quaraptine on Saturday afternoon, with 320 passeqgers and \$100,000 in treasure on freight, brought down by the steamship Uncle Sam from Son Francisco on the 5th uit., via Manzanida to San Juan del Sur.

On her outward passage to Pun's Arenus the Star of the West cailed in at Kingston for cov's, bringing the usual mails therefrom, and left the former port for New-York direct on the morning of the 25th ult.

The s'camboat San Carlos with the New-York passengers by this ship, on arriving before the fort at the junction of the river San Juan and lake Nicaragua was ordered, as usual, to come to, and while lying so was fired into with a thirty-two pound shot from the fort-killing instantly a lady and chili, besides serionely injuring the machinery of the boat. These passengers, however, met with no farther molescation, and reached in safety the steamship U. c'e Sam at San Juan del Sur. Also on the night of the 19th ult, a most murderous a tack was made upon the returning California passengers at Virgin bay by the government forces from Rivas, kuling four of them and severely wounding eight others-both acts appearing to be dictated through a spirit of revenge for the success of Waker, who has now complete possession of the

country. We are indebted to El lott's Culifornia dispatch agent for the following particulars of the affair at Virgin Bay:

THE KILLED. The persons killed were six in number, but only three names were known, viz:

JOHN BOYD of Wayne county, Ind. His body was robbed of seven hundred dellars. WILLIAM HOWARD of Lexington, Mo. Body robbed

f two thou and dollars. WILLIAM FITZ, iron factory, Chattoga county, Ga.,

died a few days after the affray. HENRY B. Davis of Vernen, Van Buren county,

Obio. Body robbed of two thousand dollars. Two men, names usknown. THE WOUNDED.

CORNELIUS Ross of Boonville, Mo. A gun-shot would in the hip. He will recover. Came home.

The Rev. D. B. Henny of West Brookville, Maine. A gun shot wound in the thigh, but will recover. He is at the Irving House, New York.

THOMAS WILLIAMS of Philadelphia. Has a bayo net wound in the shoulder and arm, and a heavy blow from the butt of a gun. Will probably recover. Came bome.

CHARLES SHERWOOD, of Lowell. Has a gun-shot

wound, but not dangerous. Came home. THERON WALES, South Waymouth, Mass. Left arm badly fractured. May lose his arm, and possibly

is life. He was left in the Hospital at Grenada.

J. G. KENDRICK of Cincinnati has a gun-shot wound in the left breast, but will recover; left in the hospital in Granada.

MICHAEL FONCANNON, Tiffin, Ohio, has a slight would; his life was saved by a twenty dollar piece in his pocket; came home. The following persons died on the Isthmus:

On the steamer La Virgin-Nicholas Carroll of Marysville, Cal., formerly of New-York city. On the steamer San Carlos-HIRAM JERVIS, Bonaparte, Van Buren co., Iowa; HENRY M. HUGHES,

Gen. Corral, commander of the late Government forces, surrendered to Walker at Grenada on the 22d ult., at which time a treaty of peace was formally signed by the late contending parties. The country is, there'ore, perfectly quiet, and no further trouble need now be anticipated. Den Fruto Mayorga, late secretary of State of the former Government, and a pris-oner on parole in the city of Grenada, was detected in correspondence with the enemy outside; and having been tried by a court-martial and found guilty, was

shot in the public plaza on the morning of the 22d. The Star of the West has experienced extremely rough weather and strong head-winds during the entire voyage from Pun's Arenas

On the morning of the 11th ult., at 8 o'clock, saw a ship ashore on the cast end of Mayaguana reef, apparently of six hundred tuns; bore down and found her deserted, masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her smidships; could not make out her name or nation. Vessels in the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, H. B. M's frigate Eurydice, American schooner Wolcott; a brigantine was also standing in for the port at dawn of the morning of the

Star of the West's departure. We tender our thanks to James L. Owen, ceq., purser of the Star of the Wost, and to the Pacific Express company for valuable favore.

NEAR THE FORKS OF THE SAN JUAN AND COLORADO RIVERS, NICARAGUA, Oct. 12, 1855.

I reached this point, on my way down stream, last evening in a small piragua, about 7 o'clock and rainy, and tied up for the night to a tall tree which clung pertinaciously to the bank on one side while dangling its craggy roots over the stream on the other. Pulling my blanket around me, I crawled under the "chops" damp and weary, and, regardless of a most hungry set of musketoes, was soon in the land of forgetfulness. This merning, I awoke before the mariners had ceased to snore, and began writing. The sun is out bright and scorehing, and the

view before me most magnificent. A few hundred yards below is an island, of perhaps fifteen or twenty acres, formed by the San Juan and Colorado rivers, the latter of which here takes its leave of the San Juan. On the point nearest me, a little way back from the river's bank, stands a sweet little Yankee built cottage, painted white, with green blinds, having a tastefully arranged garden in front and at its back; and all over the rest of the well cultivated island are superb plantains, banwell cultivated island are superb plantains, ban-anas, pine-apples, mangoes, papayos, cocoanut be steamer and was informed of our purpose and our

trees and sugar-cane, with a small sprinkling of the chocolate fruit and coffee plant From San Juan or Greytown I am informed that

From San Juan or Greywood. Kunney's men are everything remains quiet. Col. Kunney's men are everything remains quiet. Col. Kunney's men are embracing every opportunity to get away. Some left by the last steamer, and others are trying to beg their passage to New York by the brig Ocean Bird, to sail in a few days. Of the few remaining with the colonel five or six are said to be very sick with chills and fever; all are pencyless, and the inhabitants of San Juan disinclined to trust them for any longer board bills. The cases of some are represented as pitiful in the extreme

The agent of the Transit company, Jos. N. Scott. esq., has begun to transport merchandise from San Juan to the city of Granada. This will not only pay a fair remuneration to the company, but will be of great advantage to merchants in the interior, who have heretofore had no little difficulty in getting their goods brought from San Jush after many mouths delay. The river steamer a few days ago passed up loaded with freight, and over the Cas-til o rapids without the slightest difficulty. This

is a great point gained.

From the inter or there is nothing to communicate of importance. At last accounts Col Walker (who, by the way, it is said repudiates Kinney) was in possession of San Juan del Sur and Virgin bay. Gen. Corral, commander in chief of the gov ernment forces, was at the town of kivas, with about eight hundred troops, watching the move-ments of Col. Walker. It is said that by the last steamer from San Francisco sixty of the passengers joined the colonel at San Joan del Sur, well armed with rifles. Communications, it is also reported, have been exchanged by tween Walker, the faction ists and Gen. Corral. The exact nature of these communications has not jet transpired; but it is generally understood that both parties of the natives are tired of war. The reports, occasionally made to some of the New-York papers, that Costa Rica was in favor of Walker & Kinney and about to send a force to assist the fillibusteros, is ent rely

PASSENGERS REPORT.

The following report of the passes gers by the Star of the West has been handed us for publication by Mr. O. F. Moore, the chairman of the meeting at which it was adopted:

without foundation.

The steamer Une's Sam left San Francisco at 5 o'c'ock p. m., Oct. 5, with about two bunfred and eighty passengers for New-York and about fifty fibrbustering ' hounds, ' headed by B D. Fry and Parker H. French, bound for Nicaragus to join the forces of Col. Walker. The steemer arrived at San Juan del Sur at 8 c clock p. m., Oct 16, when it was learned that Walker was in peaceable possession of that place, sae that it was strongly guarded by two armed men; that there had been a great battle at Virgia Bay, where several natives we e badly rightened and ran away; that Walker and left the latter place to the protection of a few senericas and gone with his whole force to Granada, and cap used that place "without the loss of a single man." This startling news greatly deheastened that mells band of fifty martyrs to democracy in Nicaragua, insamuch as it was judged that all the battles were fought, all the victories won, and all the glory carried off. A council of war was held, and it was determined to proceed to Virgin Bay.

held, and it was determined to proceed to Virgin Bay, to emback on beard the steamer with the passengers and it elece to San Carlos and Casine, to gather what few learnts of bloodness gloy might sill remain.

The passengers, baggage and specie were landed only in the morning of the 17th. The passengers crossed over to Virgin Bay and embacked on board the steamer "Kryla" at 5 o'clock p.m. Fronch and Fry, apprehensive that the steamer might be dispatched from Virgin Bay before the arrival of their "command," forcibly de aided the baggage and specie at San Juar. Mr. McDonald, the agent of their Transit company at San Juan, learning the purpose of French and Fry, and knowing well the imminent danser to which the passengers and treasure would be expected, prevailed upon those brigant leaders to allow the baggage and treasure to go forward, at the e tjosed, prevailed upon those brigant leaders to allow
the baggage and treasure to go forward, at the
same time privately instructing the carrier to hurry
through with all possible dispatch, and sending also a
message to Judge Cushing and Capt. Stott, agents of
the Transit company at Virgin Bay, informing them of
the intentions of French and Fry and a sliciting them
by all means to embark the baggage and specie immediately and send the steamer away before the arrival
of that marauding band. The baggage and specie arrived and were put on board at 10 o'clock p. in To
tre message Judge Cushing replied that he would consuit with Mr. French. The result of that consultation
was that Mr. French threatened to have Mr. McDonald
arrested and thrown into prison for high treason; and wis that Mr. Freich threatened to have Mr. McDonald arrested and thrown into prison for high treason; and unther, that the steamer was detained till 2 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, at which time French and Fry with their "command" having taken foreible possession and left Virgin bay and arrived off San Carlos at 11 o'clock a. m. Here a bombostic proclamation was prepared, to the effect that the Virgin has two hundred and ten armed men on board, and that their humane commander, wishing to avoid bloodshed, demanded an unconditional surrender of the post. With this proclamation Capt. Erricaon with two oarsmen, was sent on shore. The captain, with his oarsmen, were proclamation Capt. Erricson with two oarsmen, was sent on shore. The captain, with his oarsmen, were made prisoners, and in about tweaty minutes after the landing of the boat the commander of the fort sent a reply in the shape of six cannon shot, each of which fell a safe distance from the steamer. The assertion emataing from another source that the steamer was fired upon before the landing of Capt. Erricson, is wholly untrue. The Virgin lay on and off for a while, and another grand council of war was helf, and it was resolved to send Capt. Turnbull with twenty-five men to reconnoiter, and if convenient, that a landing at Panta Mica and storm the fort. At that point wis a small cornal armed with an old rufty swivel and was resolved to send Capt. Turnbull with twenty-five men to reconnoiter, and if convenient, that a landing at Panta Mica and storm the fort. At that point wis a sir all corral armed with an old rufty swivel and manned by six greaser-troops. The commandant at the fort observing this attempt at landing, reinforced that point with thirty-five men. Soon af or the storming party left the steamer, a heavy shower came on, which cut off from many anxious eyes a view of this last grand naval spectacle. The rain ceased—the party had proceeded to within a few hundred yards of the shore—the garrison came out and grianed at them. The valiant captain, having also a prudent regard for human life, returned with his party to the steamer and reported a garrison of two hundred men, with their mouths wide open ready to awallow him and his party; that they had vast earth works for defense and two monstrous big guns bearing right down upon him, and, with martial bearing, ordered his men to "go "forward get hot coffee aid wait for further orders." The steamer was then put on her return to Virgin hay. The assertion that the seamer received any damage which caused her to return is entirely false, as the only damage she experienced on that occasion was the diagrace of having such a band of filibusters on board. At midnight the passengers we've set on shore at Virgin bay, to die or dive, 'arry there or go their way as best they could. At a o'clock's. m. of the 19th, the steamer Virgin left for Grenada with French, Fry, and that day, Oct. 19, while the passengers were stancing in and about the office of the Transit company at Virgin Bay, a detachment of full two hundred government troops from Rivas, commanded by Col. Du Champ, came into town, and without a moment's warning made a general assault caused a general call was made for the passengers to come out,' and they add come out by alow degress through that no person should be further moles'ed, and a general call was made for the passengers to 'come out,' and they add come out by alow de

eral call was made for the passengers to 'come out,' and they did come out by allow degress through that night and the next day.

"At roon on the 20th the steamer Virgin returned for "At roon on the 20th the steamer Virgin returned for the purpose of landing Mr. Moott, chief engineer of the Urc'e Sam, and considering the great has and in which our lives were placed, Capt. Scott took on board such of our number se had remained or found on way back to that place, about one hundred and seventy. See then proceeded to the island of O natopa for the night and returned again to Virgin Bay in the afternoon of the 21st, to take on board such passengers as might then have "come out." In the course of the night and day thirty-one had returned. Several had returned to San Juan with the intention of going to San Francisco on the Urcle Sam. So far as at present known, the on the Uncle Sam. So far as at present known, the immediate consequences of the assaut of the 10th were five killed, five severely and three slightly wounded. Some are still missing, and from the shrinks and growns that were heard in the junge we may well suppose that reversi have died there of their wounds

and exhaustion.
"Now came the 'tug of war' We could not return "New came the 'mg of war 'we could not read to San Juan and escape on board the Uncle Sam, for she had already her full complement of passengers from New York. We could not remain at Virgin Bay, for there massacre and robbery stared us in the face. We had no arms with which to fight our way past San Ustlos; we could not expect to pass in peace. We Carlos; we could not expect to cass in peace. We could not live on a small steamer without provisions.

The cholers had already made its appearance in our midst. Hence we were obliged to proceed to Granalla, and through our minister claim the proceeding of our Government. Arrived at Granada on the morning of the 20d. Our minister Claim the proceeding of our minister Claim.